26 (New). A method for the treatment of 5-hdyroxytryptamine$_{1A}$-receptor-antogonist-activity-related central nervous system disorders or so related thermoregulatory disturbances, sexual disturbances, disturbances in the cardiovascular system or disturbances in the gastrointestinal system comprising administering, to a host in need of such treatment, an effective amount of the salt according to claim 24.

27 (New). A method as recited in claim 12 for the treatment of obsessvie-compusive disorder, anorexia, bulimia, senile dementia, migraine, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, cognitive disorders, pre-menstrual syndrome, hypertension or pain.

28 (New). The method as recited in claim 23 for the treatment of depression.

29 (New). The method as recited in claim 23 for the treatment of anxiety.

30 (New). The method as recited in claim 23 for the treatment of urinary incontinence.

31(New). A process of making the salt as defined in claim 23 comprising:

i) dissolving (R)–3–N, N-dicyclobutylamino-8-fluro-3,4-dihydro02H-1-benzopyran-5-carboxamide in an appropriate solvent, optimally by heating,

ii) adding (2R, 3R) – tartaric acid dissolved in an appropriate aqueous organic solvent or non-aqueous organic solvent,

iii) allowing the solution obtained to stand cold to crystallize,

iv) optionally recrystallizing in an appropriate aqueous organic solvent, if a non-aqueous organic solvent is used in step ii), to obtain the salt defined in claim 3 or 4.

32 (New). A process of making the salt defined in Claim 23 comprising recrystallizing (R) – 3 – N, N – dicyclobutylamino-8-fluro-3,4 – dihydro-2H-benzopyran-5- carboxamide hydrogen (2R, 3R) – tartrate in an appropriate aqueous organic solvent.

33 (New). The process as recited in claim 31 wherein the aqueous organic solvent is aqueous acetone.--